THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9210. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1780.

From the London Papers, Sept. 8.

Cadiz, Aug. 12. We are aſſured, that Don Barcelo, in cruizing at the mouth of Gibraltar Bay, has taken four Engliſh veſſels, that had ventured out in the night, hoping to eſcape by favour of the darkneſs. It is ſaid, that two of them are laden with very valuable effects, and the other two with ſeveral families who had quitted Gibraltar, where proviſions were become very ſcarce.

Havre de Grace, Auguſt 25. A Swediſh ſhip, laden with plank, beam, tar, &c. is arrived in this port, and has brought intelligence that 60 ſhips of his nation, laden with timber and other naval articles were ſteering for Breſt, under convoy of two ſhips of war and four frigates.

Paris, Aug. 27. We have heard nothing of Count D'Eſtaing ſince the 12th inſtant, at which time he was ſtill at Madrid.

The report of taking St Lucia, which was propagated ſome days ago ſtill continues.

We are aſſured, that M. de la Motte Piquet, is ſtill cruizing off Cape St Nicholas, in expectation of a fleet of 43 ſhips, which are ſaid to be ready to ſail from Jamaica to Europe, and it ſeems very probable, that if Sir Peter Parker does not protect it with his little ſquadron, that the whole of it will run a great hazard of falling into the hands of the French Admiral.

Paris, Aug. 28. They write from Paris, that the fleet, which arrived there the 11th and 12th, have hoiſted ſail in order to return to their ports; and that the Northumberland, which was ſtationed off Ushant, was obliged to come into the road the 18th, but ſoon after received orders to put to ſea with the Violent and Hector the firſt fair wind. It is certain, that M. Duchaffault, ſeeing the ſhips of his ſquadron detached ſucceſſively, and himſelf remaining inactive, has demanded his diſmiſſion, but without effect; the King not being willing to loſe one of his braveſt and moſt experienced officers.

Paris, Auguſt 30. It is aſſured that four French ſhips of war at Ferrol, ſailed from that port the 9th to join the fleet.

M. Duchaffault has received orders to ſail with the firſt fair wind.

It is very certain that Captain Fabre has not ſhot himſelf, as was reported. He is at Madrid, from whence he wrote the 14th of this month; he is going to ſet out for Bourdeaux.

LONDON.

GUILDHALL INTELLIGENCE.

This day, the Court came on the Huſtings ſoon after one o'clock (Mr Alſop being *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor). When the preliminary papers had been read, Mr Newnham addreſſed the Livery in a ſpeech, expreſſive of his reſolution, if elected, to ſupport that liberty which is the birthright of Engliſhmen, and promote the rights of the city. Mr Townſend ſpoke next, declaring his warm regard for the public; and was followed by Mr Clarke, who ſpoke ſo low as not to be heard but by thoſe who were very near him. Mr Sawbridge was very warm, and not ineloquent, in his expreſſions of what he had already done, and what he would do. He ſaid he would obey the inſtructions of his conſtituents, even contrary to his private opinions. He ſaid Members were the ſervants of their conſtituents, and as ſuch were bound to obey. Mr Hayley declared his reſolution to abide by his former line of conduct, and ſpoke of the integrity of his heart.—Mr Bull ſaid half a dozen words, and retired. Mr Pariſh (for Mr Kirkman) made a ſpeech, which was well received—Then Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; came forward to ſpeak; but he was hiſſed off. The next buſineſs was to put up the candidates. An officer was to repeat the words after the common cryer; but he made ſo many blunders, that he was turned out, and a marſhalman put in his ſtead; and he blundered little leſs.

The ſhew of hands appeared in favour of Meſſrs Hayley, Bull, Sawbridge and Newnham, and declaration thereof being made by the common cryer, Mr Townſend, in a ſhort and handſome ſpeech, declined giving the Livery any farther trouble.

A poll was demanded in favour of Meſſrs Clarke and Kirkman.

The poll books were opened at four o'clock, and cloſed at ſix, when the numbers ſtood as follow:

For Mr Alderman Hayley	228
Mr Alderman Kirkman	160
Mr Alderman Sawbridge	152
Mr Alderman Bull	151
Mr Alderman Newnham	137
Mr Alderman Clark	110

At the cloſe of the poll this day for Weſtminſter, the numbers ſtood as follow:

For Mr Fox —	1168
Sir Brydges Rodney	944
Lord Lincoln	573

On Wedneſday laſt came on the election for Canterbury, when George Gibbs, Eſq; and Charles Robinſon, Eſq; recorder of that City, were elected. The numbers being as follow:

George Gibbs Eſq;	631
Charles Robinſon, Eſq;	616
Lord Newhaven	558
Sir H. W. Daſhwood	148
Mr Lade	38

Members elected for the enſuing Parliament.

Banbury, Right Hon. Lord North.
Cambridge, Mr Keen, and Mr Adean.
High Wycomb, Lord Mahon and Mr Waller.
Malden, Mr Strutt and Mr Harvey.
Stockbridge, Meſſrs John and James Luttrell.

The Houſe of Lords now frank as uſual, the names of ſeveral members elected for the new Parliament being yeſterday returned to the General Poſt Office.

We are informed, that ſeveral perſons who purchaſed political leaſes for ſeven years, finding their titles only good for ſix, have claimed a refund of a proportionable part of their purchaſe money.

Diſpatches are hourly expected by Government from Admiral Digby, the real object of whoſe expedition is ſaid to lie but a little way from home.

By the diſpatches which arrived directly from Gibraltar, yeſterday, at St James's, we learn, that General Elliot acquaints Government of the agreeable news of the health of the garriſon, and of their being moſt plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions. That Don Barcelo was at Algeſiras, with five ſail of the line, and that they had nothing to fear from the enemy.

A ſquadron of five ſail of the line, with ſome frigates, and a number of tranſports, it is ſaid, will ſail in the courſe of next week, for Gibraltar; for though the Spaniſh ſhips there have not been able, effectually, to hinder a ſupply of proviſions from getting into Gibraltar, at different times, yet it is attended with ſo much riſque, as to make it thought neceſſary to drive the Spaniards from that poſt, and render the bay quite open.

When the laſteſt letters came from New York, the French and Americans were fortifying Rhode Iſland in a ſtrong manner, cannon and ſtores of every kind having been brought over in Monſ. Ternay's ſquadron for that purpoſe; they had weighed one of the ſhips of war ſunk there, and expected to have ſucceſs with the others.

The laſt letters from Jamaica mention, that an epidemical diſorder rages among the Spaniſh troops lately arrived from Old Spain; that great numbers are dead, and that the reſt, with the men of war, are ſailed for the Havannah.

We are informed that the troops that are now encamped on Finchley Common and Blackheath are to continue there for the remaining part of the ſummer, to be in readineſs in caſe any further diſturbances ſhould happen in or near this metropolis.

Government have purchaſed all the Eaſt India Company's ſtock of ſalt petre, ſo that there is not a ſingle ton in the Eaſt India ware-houſes. A large ſupply is expected by the next ſhips that arrive, all which is likewiſe bought up on Government account.

The object of the armed neutrality will in all probability be ſoon manifeſted. The Alexander, a Ruſſian ſhip bound from Peterſburgh to Bourdeaux with a cargo of *hemp* and *iron*, has been taken by one of our cutters, and carried as a prize into Portſmouth. Should the Ruſſians reclaim this ſhip, we cannot comply with their requiſition, for the ſame principle that prevented us from reſtoring the veſſels taken from the Dutch by Commodore Fielding, muſt ſtill operate in the ſame manner. If the Ruſſians *ſhould inſiſt* that the ſhip ſhall be reſtored, then we muſt either tamely ſubmit to a northern mandate, or prepare for war; for it cannot be doubted, that if the neutral armed powers are determined, *vi et armis*, to maintain the trade of their ſubjects uninterrupted, they certainly will avail themſelves of our ſituation, and make repriſals.

It appears that one of the main objects of the court of Ruſſia is to obtain ſome place of eſtabliſhment in the Mediterranean. About three years ſince, Ruſſia offered great aſſiſtance to us by ſea and land, if we would cede or ſell the iſland of Minorca to her. That being juſtly refuſed, ſhe hath turned her eyes on the iſland of Corſica; and it is ſaid, has obtained a promiſe from the French court of its being given up to her, if her ſcheme of armed neutrality can affect the tranſport of naval and warlike ſtores to the ports of France and Spain, free from the interruption of the Engliſh.

The *Paris* Gazette will ſhortly be in as good repute as that of *Bruſſels*. It has within this month, taken more iſlands, defeated more armies, and deſtroyed more of the commerce of Great-Britain, than the combined force of France, Spain, and America can in ten years. It has brought Monſ. de Rochambault and Sir Henry Clinton to action; and moſt unmercifully defeated the Engliſh General: Nay, it has ſhot the gallant Chevalier de Fabre with his own piſtols for *Cowardice* in one of the *ſharpeſt* engagements, for the time it laſted, that we had this war. Commodore Johnſtone confeſſes, that the Chevalier fought the Romney gallantly for *forty five* minutes, and ſubmitted on account of the ſmall number of his men, who remained unhurt. But the poor Chevalier muſt, notwithſtanding all this, be ſhot—becauſe the Engliſh were victorious.

The Miniſtry are puſhing on the elections with a rapidity ſcarce ever equalled. They ſay it is *for the good of the country*, to avoid idleneſs among the vulgar, and expence amongſt the greater; but *their regards for the people* have been ſo happily experienced through the whole courſe of their adminiſtration, that ſome ſceptical people are of opinion, it is rather to take advantage of the ſtrength they have been privately gathering, before they can be equalled by the patriotic body. *Lond. Packet.*

Aſſociations, which have been ſo much abuſed and ridiculed by the Miniſters, and their herd of hirelings, have, notwithſtanding, been promoted and encouraged by the preſent virtuous adminiſtrators. It is true, they have not aſſociated with men of honour, worth, and abilities, but with the loweſt of mankind; with wretches to whom they give penſions for ſcribbling away the liberties of the nation. Not content with this degradation of themſelves, they have ſtooped for the vileſt of purpoſes, to aſſociate with ſuch perſons as Dignam, with the fellow condemned for coining, becauſe he could procure them ſixteen votes at an election; nay, and laſtly, with Booſey, the condemned convict, for the glorious purpoſe of throwing infamous aſperſions on the brighteſt characters in the nation. *Ibid.*

The public are indebted to Lord North's fineſſe for hoiſting up Lincoln and Rodney, in oppoſition to Mr Fox. This is one of the capital ſtrokes of the miniſter's to ſecure a majority, and will be practiſed in every place poſſible. A great many of our favourite officers abroad, by being returned members of Parliament, and moſtly abſent, will deprive the Houſe of twenty or thirty votes, conſequently the minority, a chance of part of the abſent members voting on their ſide. Miniſtry do not care how many minority officers abſent are elected members, as they will take care never, if poſſible, to let them come home and ſit in the Houſe of Commons; and thoſe minority officers at home that may be elected will ſoon be packed abroad, for the good of their country; but it is thought that Mr Fox, notwithſtanding every miniſterial effort, will be returned with Rodney. *Ib.*

Mr Townſhend, who is a youth of ſpirit and abilities, would have been elected for Cambridge the laſt vacancy, had not a Bacchanalian frolic deprived him of the preſent Duke of R———d's intereſt. Mr T. in coming out of the Pantheon one night rather top-heavy, jumped into the carriage abruptly of the Duke, where his beautiful lady was ſeated, and the ſervants immediately turned him out.—Young T. waited on the noble couple next day, and made a proper apology, which, although accepted of by the Duke, and all ſeemingly amicable ſettled, yet his Grace from that day did every thing in his power to oppoſe Mr T. but it is thought, notwithſtanding ſuch oppoſition, he will be returned, as one of the members for that Univerſity. *Ibid.*

The following is an exact account of the navies of Great Britain, and her enemies, in actual commiſſion at three periods:

In September 1755.

	Engliſh.	*French.*
Ships of the line.	100	65

So that we had then a ſuperiority of 35 ſail over France alone.

In July 1779.

	Engliſh.	*French.*	*Spaniſh.*
Ships of the line,	78	89	49

Thus our force had decreaſed by 22 ſail, and that of France had encreaſed 24, and, united with Spain, had a ſuperiority of ſixty ſhips over us.

In September 1780.

	Engliſh.	*French.*	*Spaniſh.*
Ships of the line,	98	66	34

Hence it appears, that, in the laſt *fourteen months*, our navy hath encreaſed twenty ſhips of the line. The French have decreaſed twenty-three ſail, and the Spaniards fifteen ſail, ſo that now the ſuperiority of the Houſe of Bourbon is only *two* ſhips of the line.

If we deſcend to ſhips of inferior force, it will then appear, from the moſt authentic liſts, that there were,

In September 1755,

	Engliſh.	*French.*
Ships from 50 to 10 guns,	119	38
Sloops and leſſer veſſels,	31	22
	150	60

So then we had a ſuperiority of ninety ſail over France alone.

In July 1779.

	Eng.	*Fr.*	*Sp.*
Ships, &c. from 50 to 10 guns,	104	54	43

Thus our force had leſſened in this claſs forty-ſix ſail, and France had decreaſed ſix ſail, yet, when joined with Spain, we had a ſuperiority of ſeven ſail.

In September 1780.

	Engliſh.	*French.*	*Spaniſh.*
Ships from 50 to 20 guns,	124	82	32
Sloops, &c.	94	47	8
	218	129	40

Hence it is evident our force in ſmaller veſſels hath encreaſed, *in fourteen months*, 114 ſail. The French force is augmented by 75 ſail, and that of Spain hath decreaſed 3 ſail. Our preſent navy conſiſts of 316 ſhips and veſſels of all ſizes, in actual commiſſion, and hath encreaſed 140 ſail. The French navy now compriſes, ſhips and veſſels of all ſizes, 195 ſail, and hath therefore decreaſed 52 ſail. The Spaniſh preſent naval force conſiſts of 74 ſail of all ſizes; and hath alſo decreaſed 18 ſail. The preſent combined fleet of the Houſe of Bourbon is compriſed in 269 ſail. Therefore we have now 47 ſail ſuperiority over both.

With what face can men condemn Government for having neglected the care of the navy, when it is certain we have encreaſed our navy 134 ſail in fourteen months, whilſt the augmentation of France in that period has been only thirty-two ſail, and the Spaniſh navy is leſſened by eighteen ſail. Thus we have gained 134 ſhips, whilſt our united enemies have encreaſed but only fourteen ſhips.

In the above account, ſhips docking and getting ready for ſea, with thoſe on the ſtocks, are not reckoned on either ſide, none being compriſed but thoſe in actual commiſſion.

Extract of a letter from the Sieur de Taillard, Lieutenant of his Majeſty's frigates, embarked on board the King's frigate la Nymph, commanded by the Chevalier du Rumain, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhips of the line, to Monſ. de Sartine, Miniſter and Secretary of State for the Marine Department, dated Falmouth, 17th Auguſt.

"On the 10th inſtant, at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, being in the weſt ſouth weſt about four leagues diſtant from Oueſſack, we perceived a ſail to the windward, which appeared to be in chace of us, and we ſoon after found her to be an Engliſh frigate. The Chevalier du Rumain immediately made all neceſſary prepatations for action, and backing his main ſail, he laid to, to wait for her. At a quarter before ſix we began to cannonade each other, being then ſo near that their yards touched ours, which continued until a quarter paſt ſix, when we had the misfortune to loſe our brave Captain, who had received four muſket balls at different times. Soon after, the two frigates joined each

other; the Sieur Penandref de Keranſtret, Enſign of the ſhip, gave orders to board the Engliſh frigate, and in conſequence thereof made all our people abandon the battery. At half an hour after ſix o'clock, the Sieur de Keranſtret was killed on board the Engliſh frigate; and at the ſame time the Sieur de Couedic, Enſign of the ſhip, fell, and was cruſhed between the two frigates.

"Being then on the forecaſtle of the Engliſh frigate, I received a blow with a hatchet on the head, and a piſtol ſhot in the ſhoulder, which threw me backward, but luckily I fell upon a gun. I immediately repaired upon the forecaſtle of our frigate, and endeavoured to rally our people, when I received another ball, which totally deprived me of all my ſenſes. The Sieur de la Fond, an auxiliary officer, received a muſket ſhot in his breaſt, and another ſhot took off his thumb, on the forecaſtle; the wounds of this brave officer are very dangerous, and the ſurgeons deſpair of his life. The Sieur Couſon de la Villenelio, another auxiliary officer, received a blow with a pike on his thigh, which threw him between the two ſhips; and previous to that he had received a cut with a ſword over his hand. The Sieur Dudreſey, garde of the marines, received a muſket ball through his knee. I cannot believe it is poſſible to ſhew more courage, and to act with greater compoſure and preſence of mind, amidſt all dangers, than all theſe officers have done.

"The fire took twice in our frigate, and once it blew up one of our cartridge boxes.

"When I recovered my ſenſes, and as ſoon as the Sieur de la Villuhelio and I had our wounds dreſſed, we deſired to be carried upon deck again; but, on our arrival there, we found to our greateſt mortification, that the Engliſh had made themſelves maſters of the King's frigate.

"We had 55 men killed and 70 wounded; among the latter is alſo the Sieur de Raimond, a volunteer. I am extremely ſorry, that neither time nor my ſtate of health will permit me to give you a more circumſtantial account of this unfortunate affair.

"Captain Williams, who commands the Engliſh frigate the Flora, which took us, has landed us here yeſterday, being the 16th inſtant.

"The Engliſh frigate the Flora, mounts 44 guns, viz. 26 eighteen-pounders in her batteries, 14 nine-pounders, and 4 howitzers upon her decks.

"Our frigate, la Nymphe, carried only 26 twelve-pounders, and 6 ſix-pounders; ſo that one of her broadſides ſent only 174 pounds weight of iron, whilſt ſhe received from the Flora 297 pounds weight, which makes a difference of 123 pounds weight in favour of the Flora."

From the London Gazette, Sept. 9.

Vienna, Auguſt 23.

THE Emperor arrived here very early on Sunday morning in perfect health, and to the great joy of the Imperial family.

St James's, September 6. The King was yeſterday pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Honourable Lord Weſtcote, and the Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, of the kingdom of Ireland, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. and John Buller, ſen. Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Liſburne of the kingdom of Ireland, Henry Penton, Eſq; the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave of the kingdom Ireland, Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq; the Honourable Charles Fulke Greville, and George Darby, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands and territories thereto reſpectively belonging.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Earl of Carliſle, the Honourable Robert Spencer, commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, William Eden, Thomas de Grey, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans Sloane, and Benjamine Langlois, Eſqrs. to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to grant unto Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; the offices of Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Forreſts, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond Trent.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to appoint the Honourable James Cecil, commonly called Lord Viſcount Cranburn, to be Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to appoint Chriſtopher D'Oyley, Eſq; to be Comptroller of the Accounts of his Majeſty's Army, in the room of Thomas Bowlby, Eſq;

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to appoint Thomas Bowlby, Eſq; to be Commiſſary General of the Muſters, and Chief Muſter Maſter of all his Majeſty's Forces, in the room of Chriſtopher D'Oyley, Eſq;

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to grant unto Henry Strachy, Eſq; the office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Stores, Ordnance, and Ammunition of war.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to grant unto John Kenrick, Eſq; the office of Clerk of the Delivery and Deliverance of all manner of Artillery, Ammunition, and other neceſſaries whatſoever, appertaining to his Majeſty's Office of Ordnance.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to appoint Richard Combe, Eſq; to be Treaſurer and Pay-maſter of his Majeſty's Office of Ordnance.

The King was yeſterday pleaſed to appoint John Roſs Mackye, Eſq; to be Receiver General of the Stamp Duties.

St James's, September 8. The King was this day pleaſed to appoint Archibald Macdonald, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Counſel, to be his Majeſty's Juſtice of the Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, the town and county of Haverfordweſt, and the county of the borough of Carmarthen, within the principality of Wales.

St James's, September 9. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Lord Onſlow, and Lord Boſton, to be Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-Chamber.

War Office, Sept. 9. 1780.

19th Regiment of light dragoons, Francis Thomas Hammond, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice John Bailey.

15th Regiment of foot, William Coningeſby Davis, Gent. to be Enſign in one of the Additional Companies, vice Anthony Thomion.

20th Regiment of foot, John Gylby, Gent. to be Enſign in one of the Additional Companies, vice John Parr.

37th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Henry Hamilton, to be Captain of one of the Additional Companies, vice Edward Speake.

63d Regiment of foot, John Briſſet, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis Garforth.

75th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Lloyd to be Adjutant, vice William Wilſon.

92d Regiment of foot, Enſign James Beſt, of 49th foot, to be Lieutenant.

Fencible battalion of the Iſle of Man, The Reſident Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, for the time being, to be Major Commandant.

To be Captains, John Frizell, Eſquire. George Quayle, Eſquire.

To be Lieutenants, Charles Moore, Gent. Edward Quayle, Gent. Robert Farrant, Gent. Norris Moore, Gent. Richard Quirk, Gent. Wark Wilks, Gente

To be Enſigns, John Clague, Gent. James Quirk, Gent. Baſil Quayle, Gent.

Richard Bower, Gent. to be Adjutant.

Patrick Scott, Gent. to be Surgeon.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 8.

The Creighton, ———, from Tobago for London, was taken in the Channel by a French privateer, and retaken by the Centurion man of war.

The Tabitha, Hearne, from Bermudas to London, is taken by an American privateer, and ſent for Boſton.

The Elizabeth, Higgins, from Rotterdam to Newry, and the Elizabeth and Jane, Gardner, from Elſinore to the Frith of Forth, are taken and carried into Dunkirk.

Portſmouth 5. Admiral Darby has hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George man of war. The Centurion man of war is come into harbour.

The Alexander, a Ruſſian ſhip, Capt. Corbet, from Peterſburgh, with hemp and iron, for Bourdeaux, is ſtopt and ſent into Portſmouth, as a prize, by the Surpriſe cutter.

The Mars, Forſyth, from Liverpool for Africa, has taken and ſent into Waterford the Sea Burgh, a Dutch veſſel, bound from Cette and Malaga to Bourdeaux, loaded with brandy, wine, &c.

Greenock, Aug. 26. Arrived the Hawke privateer, Capain Haſtie, from a cruize, and brought in with her a prize, named the Jolly Tar, William Clark maſter, a brigantine of about 120 tons burden, loaded with lumber, valued at 1000l. ſhe was taken on the 14th of July, in lat. 56. 10. N. lon. 56. W. bound from Portſmouth in North America, to the Weſt Indies.

Elſinore 27. This day, arrived the Merchant and Content armed ſhips, with the trade from Newcaſtle and Shields.

The Friends, Block, from St Kitts to London, was taken on Tueſday laſt off Dungeneſs, by a French privateer.

The following ſhips are ranſomed by the Sanſpeur French privateer, viz. Catty and Flora, Chapman, for 100 guineas; Nelly, Marquinzy, for 200 ditto; Kirkwall, Alexander, for 140 ditto; Meron, Langlin, for 40 ditto; Marquerite and Elizabeth, for 110 ditto; Friendſhip, M'Donald, for 102 ditto, By Duc D'Eſtiſſac. Friendſhip, Bell, for 100 ditto; Lady Gray, Thompſon, for 100 ditto.

[This Liſt alſo contains the names of the ſhips now lying in Leith Roads, and the ſhips bound for the Eaſt and Weſt Indies taken by the combined fleets; the firſt have formerly appeared, and for the other ſee laſt Mercury.]

From the London Papers, Sept. 9.

Bourdeaux, Aug. 13. According to ſome advices from Spain, a number of ſhips and bomb-veſſels are to be ſent againſt Gibraltar, with 6000 perſons on the forlorn hope, taken from the priſons of Spain and Africa. His Catholic Majeſty, it is ſaid, has promiſed a penſion of 300 livres and their liberty to thoſe who may eſcape alive from the fire of the enemy. They are deſtined to diſembark on Europa Point, and to make a lodgment there. They will afterwards be ſuſtained by the regular troops, and covered by the fire of the bomb-veſſels and the ſhips. We flatter ourſelves that this enterprize, conducted with activity and courage, will reſtore Gibraltar to the hands of its natural maſters; and that afterwards, the Cadiz fleet, reinforced by a great number of French ſhips, will be free to undertake ſome deciſive expedition.

LONDON.

Yeſterday, there was a full Board of Admiralty, when ſeveral officers attended and received their commiſſions, with orders to repair on board their reſpective ſhips.

It was yeſterday reported, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, inſtead of ſteering for the Britiſh Channel, were gone to Madeira, with an intent of intercepting ſome homeward-bound Eaſt India ſhips, which are ſoon expected.

The grand fleet is expected to ſail on Tueſday next.

Yeſterday the homeward-bound Carolina fleet were inſured at 20 guineas per cent.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Arrogant, at Plymouth, is ordered to be paid off, and go into dock.

Four private yards, in the Iſle of Wight, are engaged in building veſſels for the King's ſervice.

The keel of a new ſhip of 44 guns is begun to be laid down in Woolwich dock-yard, on the ſlip from whence the Minerva was lately launched.

Orders are gone to Chatham for the men of war fitting out at that port to be got down the Medway as faſt as poſſible: The St Alban's, of 64 guns, is to join the grand fleet; the Warwick of 50, goes to the Baltic. The deſtination of the other ſhips is not yet finally ſettled.

A private letter from Cadiz of the 20th ult. ſays, "Notwithſtanding all your care, and the number of frigates and privateers you have on the look out, yet the moſt valuable Spaniſh ſhips get ſafe home. On the 15th and 16th inſt. the Felix frigate and the Porto Nelano frigate, arrived here from the Havannah, and other ports of the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, together with the St Peter and St Paul, large regiſter ſhips. They are immenſely rich; the whole cargoes are eſtimated at 1,065,339 hard dollars [239,801 l. 5s. 6d. Engliſh.]

An officer who is come home with the fleet lately arrived from the Leeward-Iſlands, reports, that the iſland of St Vincent was taken the latter end of June, and that St Lucia was beſieged by ſuch a powerful force as muſt have ſpeedily ſubdued it; that, inſtead of the French and Spaniſh fleets being ſeparated, that they were in thoſe ſeas in force, to the amount of 35 ſail of the line. That when the convoy left Barbadoes, Sir George Rodney had but 18 ſail of the line, including the Shrewſbury, and therefore could not reſiſt them; but foreſeeing, that through the want of timely reinforcements, all the iſlands muſt be conquered, he had contrived (while the enemy were employed to the ſouthward) to get all the trading ſhips out of their reach, and therefore, ſent them home, under the convoy of three ſhips of war, unfit for the ſervice of that ſtation, and which providentially arrived ſafe. That Walſingham was not arrived when thoſe ſhips came away, the 7th of July.

It is ſaid, that a public bank has been lately erected in Philadelphia, aided by a ſubſcription of gentlemen to the amount of 315,000l. Penſylvania currency.

Within the courſe of a few days paſt ſeveral Ruſſian veſſels, laden with warlike ſtores, have been captured by our cruizers. Petitions from the captors to the Admiralty court, praying their condemnation, have been laid before Sir James Marriott, whoſe determination is impatiently waited for, as his decree will finally determine our diſpoſition towards that Court.

Orders are given for ſome experienced miners and aſſayers of metals to be engaged to go to the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, on Government account, where it is expected ſome valuable mines may be diſcovered.

The King of Spain has reſolved on renewing the ſiege of Gibraltar, and has given the command of the forces, deſtined for the ſervice, to Count d'Eſtaing.

The Hon. Mr John St John, and Henry Drummound, Eſq; of Langley-park, were yeſterday returned members for the borough of Midhurſt, in Suſſex, without oppoſition.

A great oppoſition has taken place for the town of Nottingham againſt Sir W. Howe.

Admiral Keppel has loſt his election for Windſor.

Meſſ. Brickdale and Cruger are elected for Briſtol.

At the cloſe of the poll this day at Guildhall, for members to repreſent this city in Parliament, the numbers were as follow:

For Mr Alderman Hayley,	651
Kirkman,	509
Bull,	448
Sawbridge,	432
Newnham,	409
Clark,	284

At the cloſe of the poll this day, at Covent Garden, for the city of Weſtminſter, the numbers were,

For Mr C. Fox,	1663
Sir G. B. Rodney,	1469
Lord Lincoln,	862

A meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex was this morning held at the Mermaid at Hackney, to nominate fit perſons to repreſent the county in Parliament. The Sheriffs attended early, and proceeded upon buſineſs at twelve o'clock; when a motion was made and ſeconded, that Mr Wilkes be propoſed as a candidate. Mr Wood expreſſed his acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon him at the late vacancy, but begged leave to decline further pretenſions. He concluded with recommending, in very ſtrong terms, his friend Mr Byng, as deſerving their protection. No other candidate being propoſed, the Sheriffs quitted their ſeats, after informing the company, that the day of election was appointed for Thurſday next, at Brentford.

The firſt ſitting of the laſt Parliament was on the 30th day of November 1774, and the laſt day of its ſitting was the 8th of July 1780: So that the exiſtence of the laſt Parliament was only five years, ſeven months, and eight days; one year, four months, and twenty-two days ſhort of its natural life.

Among the ſubjects for future taxes, in the contemplation of Government, it is ſaid, regiſter offices, debating ſocieties, and running horſes, are included. It may be ſaid of the former, that it will be laying a tax on indigent induſtrious people, who are out of place; but, when it is conſidered that thereby regiſter-offices will be brought under ſome degree of regulation, it will be rather a relief to ſervants to free them from the heavier taxation of thoſe offices, and prevent the many ſcandalous frauds which are daily committed.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Aug. 22.

"Don Juan de Langara has tranſmitted to the King, by Don Fernando Angulo, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip San Iſidoro, guard-ſhip in Cadiz-bay, a declaration of the ſize captain and a paſſenger on board an Engliſh brigantine, taken by the combined ſquadron under the command of Don Louis de Cordova. The letter is dated Auguſt 15, and contains as follows:

"An Engliſh merchant brig hath anchored here; ſhe was taken by the Spaniſh and French ſquadron in the night between the 9th and 10th inſt. and brought in here by nine Frenchmen. The Captain has declared, that the ſquadron, ſailing in three diviſions in the latitude 36 degrees, 50 minutes, and in the longitude of 3 degrees, 22 minutes from the meridian of Teneriffe, fell in with an Engliſh fleet of between 40 and 50 ſail, under convoy of a 70 gun man of war and two frigates, which ſeemed to be each of thirty-ſix guns. The pilot of the ſaid brig cannot give any certain account if thoſe Engliſh ſhips of war were taken, or not, but is ſure ſome of the Spaniſh and French ſhips fired very much; that all the merchant ſhips that compoſed the fleet were taken and brought off by the combined ſquadron. The ſaid pilot ſeparated company and got to leeward of the whole fleet, and for fear of being retaken made directly for Cadiz. An Engliſh paſſenger on board the ſaid brig declares, that the ſame 9th of Aug. about two in the morning, he found himſelf in the midſt of the Spaniſh and French ſquadron, and as ſoon as they were known, the whole convoy ſurrendered, after a few ſhot. The fleet conſiſted of 60 ſail of merchant-men, convoyed by a 74 gun ſhip, and two 36 gun frigates; but he does not know if they were taken or not, becauſe he was at a diſtance, and there being a thick fog at day-break, he loſt ſight of them, as well as of thoſe who chaſed them; but he imagines they have not eſcaped. He does not know the name of the captain who commanded the convoy. That he was bound to Madeira, and ſeveral others for Jamaica. He adds, that on the 3d inſt. he met with an Engliſh ſquadron, of 26 ſail of the line, cruizing off the entrance of the Engliſh Chonnel."

Extract of a letter from Corke, Aug. 27.

"This morning arrived at this place, the Thomas privateer, from an unſucceſsful cruize. The Captain informs, that on the 20th he ſaw 20 ſail of ſhips at ſea, which he at firſt took to be Engliſh, and ſo bore up to them, but when he came within gun-ſhot, they turned out to be French merchant ſhips, from the Weſt-Indies, very deeply laden, bound to France, with only two ſmall frigates to convoy them."

Extract of a letter from Jerſey, Sept. 1.

"Two of our privateers cruiſing in company off the Cape La Hogue, fell in with a fleet of ſeven ſail of French coaſters, bound from Nantz to Havre de Grace, the chief part of their lading brandy; of theſe they took three; the remaining four ran in ſhore for Cherbourg, and night coming on, the privateers did not chuſe to follow them."

Extract of a letter from Newhaven, Suſſex, Sept. 6.

"The frigates ſtationed off Beachy-Head, for the protection of this part of the coaſt have been very judiciouſly placed there. There is every reaſon to believe from the number of privateers lately off here (two of which are taken) that there was an evident deſign to have paid a viſit to one of the watering places in this neighbourhood. A large cutter was taken off Shoreham, not a league from the coaſt on Monday; ſhe proves to be an Engliſh built veſſel, but was manned with a mixture of various nations."

Extract of a letter from Cowes, Sept. 6.

"Yeſterday paſſed by this port, in her way to Portſmouth, a Dunkirk privateer, of 18 guns, taken off St Catherine's point by one of our frigates, which was returning to Spithead from a cruize to the weſtward. She had been out ten days and had met no ſucceſs."

Scheme for a Revolution in New Spain, propoſed to the Court of London in 1773, by Deputies from Mexico.

From the POLITICAL MAGAZINE for Auguſt.

THE old and the new grievances of enormous taxes; loans not reimburſed by Government; the averſion of the Creoles to the native Spaniards, who poſſeſs all places, and devour every thing; the reſentment of the friends of the Jeſuits for their expulſion; and the neglect with which the deputies from Mexico were treated at the Court of Madrid, gave riſe to this grand project. The deputies of Mexico came to Madrid, to demand juſtice of the King, and redreſs of the many intolerable grievances they laboured under. They continued a long time at Madrid, and were at laſt tired of complaining to no purpoſe. In this ſtate of mind they became acquainted with a French officer, who by

unjuſt treatment had been forced to leave his native country. The Court of Madrid firſt careſſed, and then deceived him. This officer and the deputies of Mexico planned, in the city of Madrid, a revolution againſt the Spaniſh Government in New Spain, and a treaty of excluſive trade between their country and England. It does not appear by his memoir, that he has much more reaſon to be pleaſed with the Court of London, than with thoſe of France and Spain. His plan was, that the Mexican Creoles, whoſe number he made amount to *three millions*, and the Indians their vaſſals, whom he reckoned to be between *four* and *five millions*, were to unite together againſt the Spaniards, their common enemies, and to form a republic under the protection of England, by the name of the

"IMPERIAL REPUBLIC of MEXICO."

They were to begin by delivering to the King of England the town of Vera Cruz, with the fort of St Juan de Ulua, where they would admit only Engliſh ſhips. Immediately after the revolution, they were to lend at three per cent. to their deliverers, *twenty millions ſterling*, taken from the plate in the churches; and if England ſhould be engaged in any war on their account, they obliged themſelves to produce a revolt in Peru and Chili. That the Spaniſh Creoles of Mexico might not be alarmed on account of their religion, the countries of Orizava, Xalapa, and Cordova, of about 2500 ſquare leagues, which contain all the paſſages between Vera Cruz and Mexico, were to form a political and religious barrier between the Engliſh and the Mexicans. Theſe countries were to be erected into a ſovereign territory for the officer who negotiated the treaty; he was to draw Europeans from all parts to his new kingdom; and Orizava was to become the general market for the commerce between Great Britain and the new world.

It is worthy of obſervation, that whilſt our own colonies were preparing for rebellion under the pretence of fictitious grievances, the Spaniſh natives of Mexico, ſenſible of the juſtice and moderation of the Engliſh Government, were beſeeching to be taken under its protection.

The Engliſh Miniſtry rejected this propoſal, at the very time that France and Spain, with the aſſiſtance of Franklin, were fomenting a rebellion in the Britiſh colonies. The conduct of the courts of London, France, and Spain, will determine their different characters.

PRICE of STOCKS, SEPT. 9.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
4 per cent. con. —	Ditto New Ann. 59¼ a ⅜.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	Ditto 1751, —
3¼ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 61⅝ a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 13 s prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1¼ diſc.
Long Ann. 16 11-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 5 s. 6 d.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. —
Ditto 1778, 12⅝.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, par a 1 prem.
South Sea Stock, ſhut.	

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 8.

Wheat, 28 a 36 s; a 37 a 39 s.	Boiling Peas, 28 a 29 s.
Rye, 20 a 22 s.	Tick Beans, 17 a 20 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 17 s.	Small ditto, 19 a 23 s. 6 d.
Barley, 15 a 17 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Malt, 22 a 29 s.	Flour, 32 s. per ſack.
Grey Peaſe, 20 a 23 s.	Second ſort, 30 s.
White ditto, 25 a 27 s.	Rape Seed, 19 l. 10 s. per laſt.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of letter from London, Sept. 9.

"The convoys which arrived at Breſt on the 11th and 12th inſtant, from Nantz, Bourdeaux, and Cherburgh, ſailed again on the 20th for their reſpective ports. The Northumberland, the Valiant, and the Hero have received orders to put to ſea with the firſt fair wind; but their deſtination is not known.

"This afternoon at three o'clock, private diſpatches were received from Sir Joſeph Yorke, ſaid to contain information of 13 merchantmen having ſailed from the Texel, under convoy of the Armſtorff frigate bound to Cadiz, with naval and military ſtores. The Ormſtorff is fitted out by the merchants of Amſterdam.

"We have the moſt authentic advices from Paris, that Monſ. Duchaffault has acceded to the terms of Monſ. Sartine; and, of courſe, continues in his command.

"The Breſt fleet was ready for ſea the 26th of the laſt month, having on board a ſufficient number of ſeamen, and quantity of proviſions of every kind.

"The ſtrength of the French, at the iſlands of Bourbon and Mauritius, by land, are, by their own returns, as follow: At Bourbon, 1468 effective men, rank and file and non-commiſſioned officers; at Mauritius, 2100 effective rank and file, with four companies of Coolies from Madagaſcar, and ſeven other companies of 100 men each. This is taken from the Governor's account.

Extract of a letter from Raguſa, dated July 30.

"On the 16th inſtant Jean Aragus, a native of the village of Laſtua in Turkey, (ſituated on a pleaſant and fertile hill in the dependence of Trebigne, in the neighbourhood of Raguſa) died there in the 123d year of his age, leaving ſix ſons and three daughters, who have carried the progeny of this old man to the fifth generation, compoſed of ſixty perſons, all now living in the ſame village. He preſerved his health perfect and complete to the end of his days; his memory excellent, and his judgment ſound. His illneſs laſted but ſeven hours; he did not ſeem to ſuffer much in theſe laſt moments, which he employed to give his bleſſing to thoſe of his family who were near him. He always led a life of labour; and every holiday, till very little before his death, he walked from ten to fifteen miles to go to church. At the beginning of every week, he took care to diſtribute the taſk to ſuch of his children who were able to ſhare the labours of the field with him. His firſt profeſſion was to conduct caravans; but he afterwards went into the huſbandry buſineſs, which he carried on with equal ſkill and ſucceſs; but the latter end of his life he employed in managing bees. His open and acknowledged probity made him regretted by the Turks themſelves, who very rarely eſteem any who are not of the Mahometan faith. He was ſober and moderate, cheerful, of a quiet, mild character, and of an agreeable ſize and figure. His father, Pieter Aragus, native of this republic, lived 120 years."

There has been ſcarce a circumſtance known in civilized nations ſo replete with horror and amazement, as a meaſure of the Spaniſh Court, announced in the laſt foreign Gazettes, "That the King of Spain has ordered 6000 men from the gallies, for ſome very perilous expedition, and hath promiſed to ſuch of thoſe wretches who eſcape with life, their freedom, and a penſion of 180 crowns a-year." Theſe galley-ſlaves are all convicted criminals, ſentenced for their outrages and depredations on the public, to linger out their lives, or a term of years, in the miſerable ſituation of having chained to an oar, with no bed but the bench on which he ſits. What muſt be the enterpriſe, however dangerous, but what, if conſiſtent with honour, and the rules of war, there can be found ſoldiers to execute? The attempt muſt be deſperate indeed, which ſlaves are manumitted to perform. It cannot be within the bounds of honour or fair hoſtility: And, however politics may ſteel our hearts againſt the fine feelings of humanity, nature muſt revolt againſt the thought of leading 6000 men to almoſt certain deſtruction. As Britons, we muſt ſtill feel more ſtrongly, when we conſider this deſperate attempt, whatever it may be, muſt be deſigned againſt our countrymen in ſome part, moſt probably againſt Gibraltar.

We hear from Corinthia, that the Ladies of the Convent of Mahrenberg have ſuffered greatly from a fire which broke out, at once, in their fine Chapter houſe, their church, and both ends of their farm, which ſome wicked wretches had ſet in flames. The fire extended itſelf ſo rapidly, and every help was ſo inefficacious, that the whole was reduced to aſhes. The Ladies happily eſcaped to the citizens houſes, where they lodge three and four together.

Friday laſt, died Daniel Macfarlane, portioner of Portſburgh.

Mrs Lumſdaine of Innergelly, died in her houſe in New-Street, on Sunday laſt.

Scarce any thing is now to be heard of but electioneering buſineſs. The friends of our new Candidate have ſcarce ever been ſeparate ſince Monday laſt. In the morning of that day, they met in Fortune's to breakfaſt. About twelve o'clock they went off in coaches to the Archers-Hall, where they remained, night and day, till this morning, when they came in to attend the ordinary meeting of Council. Of the buſineſs there tranſacted, it is impoſſible for us, at preſent, to give a particular account. The principal intention of it was, to name a day for the election of our Repreſentative in Parliament. There was a diviſion in Council upon this matter. One party propoſed, that they ſhould adjourn till ſix o'clock in the evening, for that purpoſe. The other objected, and proteſted againſt the votes of the extraordinary Deacons being taking in any ſtage of the buſineſs, as well as againſt the Clerk, if he ſhould make any return, without the precept directed to the Lord Provoſt from the Sheriff being before him. Many other proteſts of leſs conſequence were likewiſe taken. Thoſe who were for the meeting, this evening, including the extraordinary Deacons, proved the majority. They will therefore attend, and appoint a day for the election. The other party, who are a great majority of the Ordinary Council, will not give any countenance to this meaſure. There will, therefore, in all probability, be two gentlemen choſen for the Repreſentative, though at diſtant periods, and the merits of the different elections will naturally fall to be diſcuſſed by the Houſe of Commons. We ſhould have been happy could we have given the reſult of this night's meeting; but, as it was not over when this paper went to preſs, we are obliged to delay particulars till our next.

Monday, the election for Richmond was to come on, when it is expected the Marquis of Graham and Sir Laurence Dundas would be returned.

This day, David Reid, late merchant in Mancheſter, convicted of forging the Guinea Notes of the Bank of Scotland, was executed in the Graſsmarket of Edinburgh, in conſequence of a ſentence of the High Court of Juſticiary.

The behaviour of this unhappy man was decent and becoming, in a very uncommon degree. He acknowledged, in the fulleſt manner, the juſtice of his ſentence; declared that he freely forgave all who had been the means of his receiving it; and that he died in peace with all men. He expreſſed his ſincere regret for his behaviour at the time when ſentence was pronounced, and ſaid, that he could give no other account of it, than that his mind was under the influence of a temporary deprivation of reaſon, but hoped that GOD and the Court would forgive him.—He ſpoke a few ſentences from the ſcaffold to the multitude, but in ſo feeble a voice, that he was heard by few. The purport of what he ſaid was, to warn them of the danger of thoſe temptations by which he had been ſeduced from the paths of uprightneſs, particularly card playing, breach of the Sabbath, and drunkenneſs. After joining in devotion with the clergymen who attended, he kneeled down upon the ſcaffold, and prayed aloud in a manner that moſt agreeably ſurpriſed all who heard him, even the miniſters who had often attended him in priſon. He poured forth a rich variety of ſcriptural expreſſions, happily choſen, and well ſuited to his melancholy ſituation;—confeſſed his guilt in moſt pathetic terms, and his hopes of divine mercy, founded upon the merits of the Redeemer;—prayed that ſucceſs might attend the labours of the Miniſters of the Goſpel, particularly of thoſe who had contributed, by their inſtructions, to prepare him for his fate;—that his death might accompliſh the end of it, and prove a terror to others:—And, laſtly, in a manner which drew tears from not a few preſent, commended his ſpirit into the hands of God.

Yeſterday, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after the uſual public and private trials.—The titles of their inaugular diſſertations are annexed to their names.

From ANTIGUA.

Mr Laurence Nihell, *De Cerebro.*

From ENGLAND:

Mr Ambroſe Couſon, *De Æſtimate Infantum Suffocativo.*

From IRELAND:

Mr Phil. Pitt Walſh, *De Lue Venerea.*
Mr G. Keating, *De Leucorrhœa.*

Of SCOTLAND:

Mr Arch. Culley, *De Frigore.*
Mr William Boyd, *De Exercitatione.*

Yeſterday morning, an expreſs was received from the Mayor of Berwick, giving information of two French privateers, cutter-rigged, being in Berwick bay yeſterday morning at ten o'clock, when they boarded the Helena of Chriſtianſound, William Davidſon maſter, from that port to Berwick, but being a Dane they allowed him to paſs. After this they ſteered to the northward in company. They mounted each 18 guns, and appeared to be full of men. The Magiſtrates of this city, immediately on receipt of this intelligence ſent notice to the Commodore of the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips of war lying in Leith Roads; but the wind being now eaſterly, it is feared they will not get down the Frith.

On Monday ſe'ennight, William Mathieſon, a boy of 14 years of age, keeping his maſter's cattle at Tilleboy in the pariſh of Echt, quarrelled with a neighbouring boy, and was ſo bruiſed in the ſcuffle, that he died next morning.

Extract of a letter from Elſinore, Aug. 29.

"I underſtand this day, that Captain Gardner of Borrowſtounneſs, who ſailed from this with a combined fleet of merchantmen, was taken by a French privateer."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Sept. 12.

"We hear his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry is expected here every hour, to patronize his friend Mr Crawford, who has already, under his auſpices, begun to canvaſs this diſtrict of burghs, to be their repreſentative in Parliament.

"Sir Robert Herries, Bart. Banker from London, has likewiſe declared himſelf a candidate, and it is ſaid has met with great encouragement.—It is likewiſe ſaid, that a certain military Baronet in this county has offered his ſervices to the boroughs, and that he has already procured the intereſt of one of the five. From this oppoſition to the noble Duke, which was not expected, it is thought it will be a hard conteſt."

Extract of a letter from Ayr, September 11.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at this place on Wedneſday laſt, the 6th current, by Lord Kames and Lord Braxfield. The buſineſs of the Court was, firſt, the trial of William Key, tenant in the village of Kirk-Oſwald, for the crime of hame-ſucken, committed by knocking down William Kennedy ſhoemaker there, and Marion Macleurie his wife, with a pair of tongs in their own houſe. The crime was reſtricted by the Advocate-Depute to an arbitrary puniſhment, and Key was condemned to two months impriſonment. In this trial, Marion Macleurie, who was a witneſs, was impriſoned for prevarication in concealing the truth.—2dly, William Dick carter in the pariſh of Girvan, indicted for murder, by beating a young girl of about ten years of age, hanging her by the heels over a pool of water, and then kicking her with great violence on the belly, of which maltreatment ſhe died in a few weeks thereafter, was fugitate for non-compearance.—3dly, David Boil, in the pariſh of Dalrymple, indicted for forging and uſing falſe writings, was likewiſe fugitate for non-compearance.—And, laſtly, Mathew Hay, farmer in Holms of Dundonald, indicted for murder, perpetrated by means of poiſon. After a trial of twenty-four hours continuance, he was found guilty by the jury, and condemned to be hanged at Ayr on Friday the 13th of October; in the meantime to be fed on bread and water, and his body to be publicly diſſected.—The facts charged and proved againſt him were, That on the 15th of March laſt, in the houſe of William Wilſon, which was on the farm of Pewlands, poſſeſſed by Mathew Hay, he had put arſenick into a pot of ſowens, then boiling on the fire; and into the veſſel in which the ſowen-ſeeds were a-ſteeping, ſtanding near the fire: Of which ſowens William Wilſon, Elizabeth Roxbrugh his wife, Elizabeth and Margaret Wilſons, his daughters, and Margaret Sinclair, his daughter-in-law, having all eat; Elizabeth Roxbrugh, the wife, died next morning, William Wilſon died the Sunday following; the others were very much affected by the poiſon, and ſtill labour ſeverely under its effects; particularly Margaret Wilſon, who has loſt the uſe of her limbs; and, when brought into Court as a witneſs, behoved to be carried in a man's arms. Elizabeth Wilſon is on the point of being delivered of a child, begot by Mathew Hay in an adulterous intercourſe with her, he being a married man; the concealment of which had been the motive for his perpetrating this atrocious deed.—The Court roſe this day, and ſits next at Dumfries."

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall in Orkney, Sept. 1.

"On the 30th paſt, arrived at Holmſound his Majeſty's ſhips Apollo, Captain Bazely, and the Pegaſus, Captain Watts, with a prize from Philadelphia, belonging to Congreſs, loaded with tobacco, logwood, &c. for Holland.—[*This veſſel is ſince arrived in Leith Roads.*]—The prize mounts 12 guns, but pierced for 16; had 38 men on board; was one of five new ſhips which had ſailed together with ſimilar cargoes, but were ſeparated; the others are ſuppoſed to be on this coaſt, or near it.—The frigates are to proceed on a new cruize; they are to lighten the prize, and carry her along with them, as ſhe is a faſt-ſailing veſſel.

"The Reſolution and Diſcovery, from the South Seas, continue wind-bound at Stromneſs, for the Nore.

"We hear of no privateers on this coaſt."

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Sept. 9.

"Thurſday night, the wind ſtrong at S. E. ſeveral loaded colliers from Sunderland, in endeavouring to come into this harbour, unfortunately got upon Tinmouth rocks, two of which are entirely gone to pieces. One of them is the Charming Kitty; the owner, his wife, and two children have all periſhed; the hands with difficulty were ſaved: The other, —— Dent maſter, is loſt, the maſter and one man drowned."

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 8.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	20s,	0d.	19s.	0d.	17s.	0d.
Bear,	14	6	13	8	12	6
Oats,	11	9	10	6	9	0
Peaſe,	9	0	8	0	7	6,

This Day is publiſhed, (the price of the common paper 2 s. bound, or 1 s. 9 d. in boards; fine paper 2 s. 8 d. bound, or 2 s. 4 d. in boards)

VOLUME I. OF

SACRAMENTAL SERMONS,

By JOHN YOUNG, Miniſter of the Goſpel at *Hawick*.

The book is publiſhed in numbers of 64 pages each, on a ſmall 8vo; the common paper 3 d. and the fine paper 4 d. per number. It will be completed in another volume, conſiſting, as this does, of ſeven numbers.

Any who incline to have the book, will be pleaſed to give in their names ſoon, as there are very few copies that are not already ſubſcribed for: and the Author engages that none ſhall have it below the ſubſcription price, excepting the allowance of bookſellers, and one copy gratis to thoſe who take a dozen.——Subſcriptions taken in, as before, by all bookſellers and others who are entruſted with propoſals.—Commiſſions anſwered by the Author at Hawick, or NEILL and Co. Edinburgh.

BANK of SCOTLAND,

12th SEPTEMBER 1780.

A General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at their Office on Wedneſday the 27th of September inſtant, at noon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.

AS a Spurious Octavo Edition of Dr Alexander's HISTORY OF WOMEN has lately been imported from Ireland, moſt inaccurately printed, and upon very bad paper; the Doctor thinks it incumbent upon him to inform the Public, That as it was printed without his knowledge, he cannot be anſwerable for its many blunders and imperfections; and that he will, in the enſuing ſummer, publiſh an Octavo Edition, under his own inſpection, with ſuch corrections and additions, as he flatters himſelf, will render it more elegant and entertaining than any of the editions that have been hitherto publiſhed.

CHARACTER *of the* KING *of* PRUSSIA, *by a Gentleman lately returned from* BERLIN, *where he resided near three years in a public character.*

THE King of Prussia's predominant passion is a love of fame. It is not military glory only of which he is fond, he aims at reputation for excellence of every kind. It is commonly observed, that men often pride themselves more in qualities and perfections in which they make an inferior figure, than in others in which they are eminent. We are anxious to ascertain and establish our character for merit of any kind, where we think the world may call that merit in question. The glory or praise that is generally allowed us loses its charms, like other objects, by possession. The King of Prussia is entitled to the highest praise for military skill and valour, and he enjoys it; but he seldom, though he is a great talker, mentions any of his warlike manœuvres, and even turns the conversation when it tends to recall them to some other subject; but he will readily accept a well-turned compliment on his skill and execution in music, and on the regularity and indefatigable perseverance with which he manages the business of the state, and hears appeals from his Courts of Justice. Above all, he is ambitious of literary fame; and yet it is here, if the truth was known, that his merit is least. The verses we have of his composition, were without all doubt polished and improved by Voltaire: So were his memoirs of the House of Brandenburgh. It was the consciousness of this that made him so anxious for a reconciliation with that celebrated writer. He frequently quotes Roman Poets in conversation, and, it must be owned, always pertinently, and sometimes facetiously; but he makes many grammatical blunders, and seldom repeats any verse or sentence with strict accuracy. He reads both Greek and Latin classics in translations, but in talking of them he seems studious to keep this circumstance out of sight. A German Professor is just now translating Tacitus into German. He sent a specimen of his work in manuscript to the King. His Majesty approved his design; "but, said he, in a letter he wrote to the Professor, you have sent me a translation of one of the easiest passages in Tacitus; there are others more difficult," which he specified; besides, his Majesty added, in Tacitus, as in most Latin writers, there is a singular conciseness, and a sententious brevity, which you have not so happily imitated;—*tot verba tot ponderes*, instead of *pondera*. There is not any branch of literature where the King shines so much as in history. Here, indeed, he is deserving of very high praise. He is very particular as to names and dates, even where the story might be sufficiently entertaining and interesting without them. His Majesty, who has a just taste, and most perfect discernment, knows when they are necessary, and when not; but he wishes to exhibit proofs of a retentive memory. One night, after supper, he told a story of a certain German Chieftain, who lived in the middle ages, but could not recollect, after many efforts, his name. After the company had dispersed, he ran down stairs after them, called them back, and told them his name. "I was sure, said he, I could recollect it." The King's humanity has been questioned, but without reason. He has a lively feeling of humanity, as well as a sense of justice; but the love of power, the desire, perhaps the necessity of keeping up an immense army, absorb and overpower the tender principles of his nature. "I am sensible, said he to the Earl Marshal, that our people are greatly oppressed with taxes; but don't you think that the glory of our arms is some consolation to them, and compensation?" The splendor of his actions is, in his opinion, reflected upon his subjects.

Upon the whole, the King of Prussia is a great man; but he would be greater, if, in some things, he would be contented to be thought less. He is a tolerable scholar, a pleasant companion, a wise and just legislator, and a soldier unequalled in modern times, and not surpassed by any hero of antiquity.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 12—13.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Masters,*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Two Sisters,	Evans,	Easterezer,	wood.
Four Brothers,	Davidson,	Christiansands,	wood.

And a few vessels with coals.

SAILED,

Jean,	Fyfe,	Glasgow,	goods.

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

PASSED,

Aug. 27. Rachel and Isabella, from Aberdeen, Davidson, for Memel.
29. Charming Nelly of and from Wymss, Pringle, for Copenhagen.
Friendship, Melvin, of and for Borrowstounness, from Memel.
Wallace and Gardyne, Garry, from Arbroath, for Riga.
Peggy and Betsey, Russell, from Peterburgh, for Carron.
Jameson Scott, Hutton, from Dysart, for Copenhagen.
Anne, Marfrin, of and from Inverkeithing, for ditto.
Riga Merchant, Spink, of and from Arbroath, for ditto.
Betsy and Susan, Spink, of and from ditto, for ditto.
John, Lyttlejohn, of and from ditto, for ditto.

ELSINORE, August 29. 1780.——Wind S. W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

	Ships.	*Masters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Sept. 9.	Anne,	M'Pherson,	Isle of Man,	herrings.
	Jean,	Angus,	Ditto,	ditto.
	Jean,	Gilly,	Stornoway,	ditto.
	Christy,	Black,	Isle of Man,	ditto.
10.	Janet,	Smith,	Belfast,	goods.
	Freemason,	James,	Isle of Man,	herrings.
	Mally,	Johns,	Milford,	bark.

SAILED,

Sept. 9.	Peggy,	Lamont,	Belfast,	goods.
	John,	——,	Charlestown,	goods.

LOST,

From HOPE PARK, on Monday,

A LITTLE DOG, of the Maltese kind, white, with large brown spots, short ears, and bushy tail; answers to the name of CHARLES.

Whoever may find the said dog, and inform the Publisher of this paper thereof, shall be handsomely rewarded by the owner.

FOUND STRAY'D,

And in the possession of a person who will be particularly careful of him until he is claimed,

A LARGE POINTER DOG, brown ears, with a white belly, a white stroke down his forehead, separated by a brown spot between his ears, his tail brown, tipt white on the point.

Any person from whom the said dog may have strayed, by applying to James Wise vintner, Falkirk, will get notice of him, and on proving the property, will have him delivered back, on paying the necessary charges.

LAST week, two forged Twenty-shillings Notes of the ABERDEEN BANKING COMPANY were discovered here. The distinction betwixt them and the real notes is as follows:

1. The forged note has no water-mark in the paper.
2. The appearance of a seal is so faint that it can with difficulty be perceived.
3. The whole of the engraving is poorly imitated, done in a scratched manner by an unexperienced engraver.
4. Alexander Simpson, the cashier's name, appears to be engraved, but the letters of it are remarkably scratched and irregular: In one note that has appeared, the engraving has been gone over with a pen.
5. The two directors names in the forged notes are Willm Fraser and Wm Thom, both badly engraved; and the o in Mr Thom's name is clearly an e.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling is hereby offered to any person who will discover the forger, or any of his accomplices, so as he or they may be brought to justice. To be paid by the Cashier of the Company, upon conviction of the offender.

To the Independent Free Burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne.

THE Election being fixed to begin on Monday the 11th instant, I take the liberty of requesting the honour of your appearance in my favour at the poll.

I beg leave to renew my declaration, that I offer myself a Candidate for your favour, unconnected with any other.

The generous and distinguished support I have received, leaves me no other anxiety, but that of deserving your confidence, and of proving myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obliged and

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 7. 1780. } most faithful servant,

MATT. WHITE RIDLEY.

BY Order of the Trustee for William Hogg and Son, late merchants in Edinburgh, and their Creditors, a Fourth Dividend is now appointed to be paid to the Creditors, at the Compting-room of Messrs Seton, Houston, and Company, bankers in the Exchange, Edinburgh; to begin on Thursday the 21st September current, and continue every lawful day (Saturday excepted), from ten o'clock in the forenoon to two o'clock afternoon.

Creditors by bond, bill, or promissory note, must exhibit the same, that payment may be marked on the back.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER FRASER, late paper-maker at Rosefield, near Edinburgh.

AS several of Mr FRASER's Creditors have neglected to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, as required by former advertisements, they are hereby certified, that unless they lodge the same in the hands of Alexander Nairne writer in Edinburgh, the Trustee, on or before the 12th day of October next, they will be cut out of a share of the funds of their debtor, which will be divided soon thereafter.

Not to be repeated.

TO LET FURNISHED,

MRS CAMPBELL of Southall's HOUSE, north-east corner of St Andrew's street, presently occupied by Dr Dechair, consisting of a sunk floor, and three flats above. In the sunk floor are kitchen, servants room, pantry, cellars, &c. First flat, a genteel dining-room, and back parlour. Second, a large drawing-room, and bed room. Third, three bed-rooms.—Good garret rooms above; and there are a small garden or grass plot and water-pipes, with other useful accommodations belonging to the house.

Young and Trotter, Prince's Street, will inform as to the rent and other particulars.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in this paper on Saturday last, importing that the HOUSES and BREWERIE at Newgrange are to be let: Archibald Leslie, only lawful son and heir of the deceased John Leslie of Newgrange, to whom the said brewerie, &c. belongs, and who has the undoubted right of letting said brewerie, gives this public notice, that he actually set said brewerie some months ago to Mr John Neilson brewer in Canongate, who is to enter to the possession of it at Martinmas next. Archibald Leslie, therefore, gives notice, that said advertisement was inserted without his knowledge or consent, and to prevent any person from applying in consequence of it.

There is to be exposed, by public voluntary roup, within John's coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of September curt. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THAT LAIGH DWELLING-HOUSE, or CELLAR, lying at the back of the City-Guard of Edinburgh, on the south side of the High-Street, consisting of three rooms, closet, kitchen, and cellar, at present possessed by Thomas Mathison chair-master, at the yearly rent of 12l. sterling.

And TWO STORIES and GARRETS of the tenement of land lying on the west side, near the middle of Cant's Close, presently possessed by Mrs Ronaldson, Mrs Elder, Mrs Walker, and James Steel, at the yearly rent of 11l. 5s. sterling.

The articles of roup and progress of writs may be seen in the hands of William Young writer, at his house, Writer's Court, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven, vintner in Cupar Fife, upon Thursday the 21st September current, at twelve o'clock noon precisely,

ALL and haill these parts and portions of the Lands of LUTHRIE, belonging to William Boyd, portioner of Luthrie, lying in the parish of Creech and sheriffdom of Fife, consisting of a tenement of houses, or brew-stead, with malt-barn, kiln, coble, office-houses, and yards adjacent: As also, that new house, consisting of two floors, garrets, and office houses; together also with Twenty-five acres of land of the lands of Luthrie: As also, The Tack of the farm of Balmeadowside, lying in the said parish of Creech and sheriffdom of Fife, as possessed by the said William Boyd, of which tack there are six years yet to run, from the term of Martinmas next, 1780. The said farm is extensive, and at present very low rented, and in exceeding good order, a great part of the lands having been lately laid down with lime, and a large field this year in summer fallow.

For particulars apply to the said William Boyd, or to Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar Fife, who will show the rental and progress of writs of the lands, with the tack of Balmeadowside, and conditions of sale.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, and Lucea Montague Bay, JAMAICA,

THE Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounders, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.——For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

24 AUGUST 1780.

GRASS and CORN FARMS in Perthshire,

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next.

TO be LET by public roup, within the house of William Fleming vintner at Kirkmichael, on Wednesday the 11th of October next, for such term of years as parties can agree on, several extensive GRASS and CORN FARMS, being the estate formerly belonging to Baron Reid, lying in Strathardle, about ten miles from Dunkeld, and an equal distance from Cupar-Angus. Some of the best sheep and cattle grasings in Scotland are upon these lands; and the arable grounds are capable of being highly improved, as there is plenty of limestone on the premises; and for which purpose every reasonable encouragement will be given.

As very few experienced farmers are settled in that part of the country, persons of that description may be assured they will find it much for their interest to become tacksmen of these farms.

There is a good mansion-house, garden, some fine old grass-grounds, and some mills, on the premises, also to be let.

William Shaw at Cray, or Charles Low at Ashintully, the ground-officer, will show the lands; and proposals for a private bargain may be lodged with Ralph Bowie writer in Edinburgh, or the said William Shaw.

LANDS in Mid-Lothian to be SOLD.

THE Lands of LEITH-HEAD, comprehending the INN, and 40 Acres of Land set therewith, known by the name of LITTLE VANTAGE, lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The Lands in whole consist of about 260 acres, are of good soil, and near the means of improvement. There is upon the lands a neat mansion house, lately built, and fit to accommodate a pretty large family; and the whole, which is in the natural possession of the proprietor, except 40 acres, set along with the inn, may be entered to at Martinmas first.

The premisses are situated twelve measured miles west of Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark, and other parts of that county, as well as the shire of Ayr.

If the lands are not sold, the farm in the possession of the proprietor, will be LET for a year, to be entered into at Martinmas first.

For further particulars, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, or to James Gordon at Craigie, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who have powers to conclude a bargain.

SALE OF LANDS.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Tuesday the 19th of September curt. betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhanidy, mill and fishings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Mariemont, the first lying in the parish of Urr, and the other two in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; all which belonged to the deceased Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of Kingsgrange.

The Lands of Kingsgrange and Nether Kilwhanidy, pay of yearly gross rent, L. 330 17 3

And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9s. 1 d. 2-12ths sterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The stipend payable out of Grange is, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 4 18 0

School salary, 0 14 11

L. 5 12 11

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Mariemont pay of yearly stipend, in consequence of a late augmentation, L. 9 7 8 8-12ths.

They pay of school salary, 0 18 5 8-12ths.

L. 10 6 2 4-12ths.

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent 195 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Mariemount pay 66 l. of rent; and the proportion of stipend payable therefore is 2 l. 17 s. 2 d. 4-12ths, and of school salary 5 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; so that the proportion of the stipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths, and of school salary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Mariemont hold for of a subject superior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be exposed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the first parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres mostly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the second, containing about 470 Scots acres mostly arable, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent; and the lands of Mariemont, containing about 143 Scots acres mostly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleasantly situated in the finest place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of salmon, within 14 measured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thereto, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Hass or Dalbeattie, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported, and a good road is made for leading the same. There is a neat small mansion-house and office-houses, and a good quantity of thriving old trees, besides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Mariemount is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are retoured to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, so are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a process before the Court of Session, so the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Waulk Mill, which expires at Whitsunday 1781, Knocknean, which expires at Whitsunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitsunday 1785, the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventary of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themselves, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, New-street; and copies of these particulars to be seen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often resides at Grange, he will be ready to show the estate to any intended purchaser.

SALE of LANDS in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Thursday the 28th of September current, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon, within the house of Mrs Robertson, vintner in Inveraray, either jointly or in the lots after mentioned,

The Lands of SOROBA, Island MACNIVEN, with the Island called ISLAND NAKUINSAIG, the Lands of BARACKEN, comprehending the Lands of GEMMEL, the Lands of DAILL, GREINAG, and CORVORANBEG, lying in the parish of Craignish and shire of Argyle, amounting, of yearly rent, to about 207 l. Sterling.

If exposed in lots the following are proposed:

I. The Lands of Greinag, Soroba, Corvoranbeg, Island Macniven, and Island Nakuinsaig, yielding of yearly rent, after deduction of all public burdens, about 92 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Barackan, comprehending Gemmell and the lands of Daill, yielding yearly, after deduction as aforesaid, about 115 l. Sterling.

These Lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, are pleasantly situated on the west coast of the division of Argyle, well adapted both for tillage and grazing, and capable of very considerable improvements.

The title-deeds and articles of sale are in the hands of Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet; and copies of the inventary of these deeds, and of the articles of roup, will be shown by William Campbell writer in Kilbarchan, near Paisley, to either of whom such as intend to become purchasers, and are desirous of further information concerning the premisses may apply.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*